Guere language

Guéré (Gere), also called **Wè** (Wee), is a <u>Kru language</u> spoken by over 300,000 people in the <u>Dix-Huit Montagnes</u> and <u>Moyen-Cavally</u> regions of Ivory Coast.

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Phonology

The <u>phonology</u> of Guere (here the Zagna dialect of Central Guere / Southern $W\grave{e}$)^[3] is briefly sketched out below.

Consonants

The consonant phonemes are as follows:

Oucic					
N	ڏ				
Native to	Ivory Coast				
Region	Dix-Huit Montagnes, Moyen-Cavally				
Native speakers	320,000 (1998– 1999) ^[1]				
Language	Niger-Congo				
family	Atlantic— Congo				
	■ Kru				
	Western Kru				
	Wee				
	Guere– Krahn				
	■ Guéré				
Languag	je codes				
ISO 639-3	Either: gxx – Central Gere (Southern Wee) wec – Neyo (Western Wee)				
Glottolog	guer1240 (htt p://glottolog.o rg/resource/lan guoid/id/guer12 40) ^[2]				

Guéré

	Bil	abial	Lab	iodental	Labia	al-velar	Alv	eolar	Pal	atal	Ve	lar	Labia	lized velar
Stops	р	b			к̂р	д̂в	t	d	С	t	k	g	kw	g w
Implosives		đ												
Nasals		m						n		ŋ				
Fricatives			f	V			S	Z						
Lateral approximant								I						
Approximants										j				W

Allophones of some of these phonemes include:

- [km] is an allophone of /kp/ before nasal vowels
- [η͡m] is an allophone of /q͡b/ before nasal vowels
- [ŋw] is an allophone of /w/ before nasal vowels
- [d] is an allophone of /l/ in word-initial position
- [r] is an allophone of /l/ after a coronal consonant (alveolar or palatal)

In addition, while the nasal consonants /m, n/ and contrast with /b/ and /l/ before oral vowels, and are thus separate phonemes, before nasal vowels only the nasal consonants occur. /b/ and /l/ do not occur before nasal vowels, suggesting that historically a <u>phonemic merger</u> between these sounds and the nasals /m, n/ may have occurred in this position.

Vowels

Like many <u>West African</u> languages, Guere makes use of a contrast between <u>vowels</u> with <u>advanced tongue</u> root and those with retracted tongue root. In addition, nasal vowels contrast phonemically with oral vowels.

	Or	al	Nasal			
	Front	Back	Front	Back		
Close (ATR)	i	u	ĩ	ũ		
Close (RTR)	I	Ω	ĩ	ũ		
Mid (ATR)	е	0		õ		
Mid (RTR)	ε	Э	ε̃	õ		
Open (RTR)		a		ã		

Tones

Guere is a tonal language and contrasts ten tones:

Tone	IPA	Example	Gloss
Low	J	gbaJ	"to scatter"
Mid	4	ĝba⊦	"to destroy"
High	1	mε1	"to die"
Тор	1	ji1	"full"
Low-high rising	Л	ĝbla1	"hat"
Low-top rising	1	kplĩ⁄I	"banana"
Mid-high rising	1	blo1	"wall"
High-top rising	1	de1	"younger brother"
High-low falling	١	ĝbaJa√	"goat"
Mid-low falling	1	srel	"penis"

See also

■ Wobe AKA Northern Wè

References

- 1. Central Gere (Southern Wee) (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/gxx/) at Ethnologue (18th ed., 2015)

 Nevo (Western Wee) (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/wec/) at Ethnologue (18th ed.)
 - Neyo (Western Wee) (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/wec/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
- 2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Guere" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/guer1240). Glottolog 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
- 3. Paradis, Carole (1983). *Description phonologique du guéré*. Abidjan: Institut de Linguistique Appliquée, Université d'Abidjan.

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